

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by JP 09-298806 (Masaki). Applicant has cancelled Claim 2, without prejudice, thereby rendering this rejection moot with respect to this claim. However, with respect to Claims 1 and 3-11, Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Applicant submits that the Masaki reference fails to disclose all of the claimed features of the present invention. Specifically, Applicant respectfully submits that the Masaki reference fails to disclose a tire-side-mounted electronic device that includes, *inter alia*, a switching circuit that "switches between the at least two types of power sources based on one of temperature, tire rotation and vehicle speed," as now recited in amended independent Claim 1.

One example of an embodiment that includes one of these features, switching based on temperature, is shown in Applicant's Figure 1, which shows a temperature sensor 6 for detecting a temperature within the cavity of a tire and a processor unit 8 which is designed to output a signal for switching the switching circuit 3 between two chemical batteries having differing temperature-dependant discharging characteristics. The processor unit 8 sends the signal for switching the switching circuit 3 when the detected values of the temperature signal input from the temperature sensor 6 exceed a preset temperature threshold level.

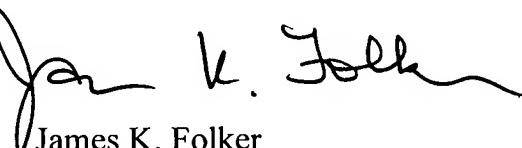
In contrast, in the Masaki reference, the switching between power sources is dependent upon the discharge current requested by the electric car and not upon temperature, tire rotation or vehicle speed. Masaki teaches a power supply method for an electric car, whereas the present application discloses a tire mounted device for sending information such as, *inter alia*, tire air pressure to a driver. One of the features in the present invention of independent Claim 1 is the device's ability to remain effective despite changes in tire temperature, which temperatures can make certain power sources inoperable. Such capabilities are achieved by way of the temperature-detecting mechanism that ultimately affects the signal to switch between the two batteries by directly detecting temperature, or by

indirectly estimating when temperature will hinder operation of a certain power source by detecting tire rotation or vehicle speed. The Masaki reference neither teaches nor suggests such a device. Thus, the Masaki reference fails to disclose a solution for overcoming the problem of varying tire temperatures and the effect of these variations on power sources. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the §102(b) rejection of independent Claim 1 and associated dependent Claims 3-11.

For all of the above reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and allowance of the claimed invention. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference would aid in the prosecution of the application, or that outstanding issues exist, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

GREER, BURNS & CRAIN, LTD.

By   
James K. Folker  
Registration No. 37,538

**Customer No. 24978**

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300 South Wacker Drive  
Suite 2500  
Chicago, Illinois 60606  
Telephone: (312) 360-0080  
Facsimile: (312) 360-9315

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